**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1.-35. (Canceled).

36. (New) A method for providing kidney protection from a kidney dysfunction caused by lithium which comprises administering to an individual in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of acetyl L-carnitine and propionyl L-carnitine or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.

37. (New) A method for providing protection from a kidney dysfunction caused by lithium which comprises administering to an individual in need thereof a combination composition of a therapeutically effective amount of acetyl L-carnitine and propionyl L-carnitine or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.

38. (New) A method for providing protection from nephropathy caused by lithium which comprises administering to an individual in need thereof a combination composition of a therapeutically effective amount of acetyl L-carnitine and propionyl L-carnitine or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.

39. (New) A method for providing protection from tubular necrosis caused by lithium which comprises administering to an individual in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a combination composition of a therapeutically effective amount of acetyl L-carnitine

and propionyl L-carnitine or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.

40. (New) A method for providing protection from tubular necrosis caused by lithium which comprises administering to an individual in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of acetyl L-carnitine and propionyl L-carnitine or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.

41. (New) A method for providing protection from tubular necrosis caused by lithium which comprises administering to an individual in need thereof 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of acetyl L-carnitine and 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of propionyl L-carnitine/kg body weight/day or an equimolar amount of a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.

42. (New) A method for providing protection from a kidney dysfunction caused by lithium which comprises administering to an individual in need thereof a combination composition of 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of acetyl L-carnitine and 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of propionyl L-carnitine/kg body weight/day or an equimolar amount of a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.

43. (New) A method for providing protection from nephropathy caused by lithium which comprises administering to an individual in need thereof a combination composition of 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of acetyl L-carnitine and 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of propionyl L-carnitine/kg body weight/day or an equimolar amount of a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.

44. (New) A method for providing protection from tubular necrosis caused by lithium which comprises administering to an individual in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a combination composition of 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of acetyl L-carnitine and 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of propionyl L-carnitine/kg body weight/day or an equimolar amount of a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.

45. (New) A method for providing protection from tubular necrosis caused by lithium which comprises administering 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of acetyl L-carnitine and 2-5 mg/kg body weight/day of propionyl L-carnitine/kg body weight/day or an equimolar amount of a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, in which the weight-ratio of acetyl L-carnitine to propionyl L-carnitine is 1:1.